

What is missing today from American foreign policy is a willingness to hold these two thoughts simultaneously, to find a way to move from what "is"—a world with a risk of increasing global disaster—to what "ought" to be, a peaceful, civilized world free of weapons of mass destruction.

The "ought" is an integral part of the political process. Our founding fathers proclaimed the "ought" of American democracy in the Declaration of Independence at a time when we had slavery, property qualifications for voting and second-class citizenship for women.

Yet we steadily moved the undesirable "is" of our society ever closer to the "ought" and thereby strengthened our democracy. When President Gerald Ford signed the Helsinki Final Act in 1975, he was criticized for entering into a process initiated by the Soviet Union. But the agreement reflected a series of humanitarian "oughts," and over the course of the next 10 years, the Soviets were forced by our European friends and us to live up to those "oughts" if they were to attain international legitimacy.

An appreciation of the awesome power of the "ought" should lead our government to embrace the goal of eliminating all weapons of mass destruction.

To this end, President Bush should consult with our allies, appear before the United Nations General Assembly and call for a resolution embracing the objective of eliminating all weapons of mass destruction.

He should make clear that we are prepared to eliminate our nuclear weapons if the Security Council develops an effective regime to guarantee total conformity with a universal commitment to eliminate all nuclear arms and reaffirm the existing conventions covering chemical and biological weapons.

The council should be assigned the task of establishing effective political and technical procedures for achieving this goal, including both stringent verification and severe penalties to prevent cheating.

I am under no illusion that this will be easy. That said, the United States would bring to this endeavor decades of relevant experience, new technologies and the urgency of self-preservation. The necessary technical solutions can be devised. Now, as I can imagine President Reagan saying, let us summon the will.

CAREGIVERS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise to commend the ongoing efforts of relative caregivers all over the State of Illinois, who have opened their hearts to children whose homes have been broken. Children are placed into foster care for a variety of reasons stemming from neglect to drug-addicted parents and often suffer the consequences of the separation. The fate of children who are not adopted or reunited with their birth parents often spells a legacy of instability. Relatives who welcome these children into their homes offer them a stability that can rarely be found in the foster care system.

Subsidized guardianship helps to remove some of the barriers to keeping displaced children within the family. The main obstacle faced by guardians is the cost of upkeep of additional children. Subsidized guardianship allows relatives to access the same programs that regular foster parents have. These State programs support permanent guardianship placements with relatives

by offsetting some of the costs of child rearing.

The correlation between relative placement and success of foster children has never been more apparent than in my own office. One of my summer interns attributes her current success to her aunt and uncle who took both herself and sister in when she was 16. This act of generosity prevented her from dropping out of high school to support her sister. Both girls were too old for adoption and hard to place in foster homes. The placement made it possible for the girls to stay in their current school and their community. Relative care was home when they needed one the most.

As of February 2006, there were over 17,000 children placed in substitute care in Illinois. Across the country, more than 6 million children live in households headed by a grandparent or other relative. Kinship care is important because it helps keep children closer to their family and to their sense of normalcy. Supportive programs such as the Subsidized Guardianship Program help children leave the foster care system for the permanent care of nurturing relatives.

Today I offer my formal acknowledgement and deepest appreciation for the ongoing service of these caregivers to our country and our Nation's most valuable asset, our children.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO BEVERLY McDAVID

• Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to Beverly McDavid, a teacher from Elliott County High School in Sandy Hook, KY, who is a recipient of the 2006 Disney Teacher Award. Ms. McDavid is being recognized for her commitment to middle school science education. Her ability to inspire her students with creative thinking and innovative teaching methods has resulted in her achieving this prestigious honor.

The Disney Teacher Awards celebrate teachers that enlighten the lives of children by using creativity in the classroom to encourage them to achieve more than they ever thought possible. Award winners are chosen by their peers, which consist of leading educational associations from around the United States and former Disney Teacher Honorees.

Ms. McDavid brings a unique educational experience to her classroom by encouraging free thinking from her students. She also uses various educational strategies to reach out to the diverse learning needs of her students and encourages them to succeed. Her relentless dedication has proven her a deserving recipient of this outstanding award.

I congratulate Ms. McDavid on being a recipient of the Disney Teacher Award. Her love of teaching and devotion to her students make her an exam-

ple to all the citizens of the Commonwealth.●

TRIBUTE TO JOHN STROSNIDER

• Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to Dr. John Strosnider of Pikeville, KY, for his induction as the 110th president of the American Osteopathic Association, AOA. His steadfast support reinforces his organization's honorable goal of promoting osteopathic medicine, ensuring quality education and training programs, and preserving basic osteopathic principles.

Dr. Strosnider will lead 56,000 osteopathic physicians and the AOA, an association organized to advance the philosophy and practice of osteopathic medicine by promoting excellence in education, research and the delivery of quality and cost-effective healthcare in a distinct, unified profession.

Dr. Strosnider has been a member of the AOA since 1971 and has served on the board of trustees since 1992. During this time he has served on the Kentucky Board of Medical Licensure and the Get Healthy Kentucky Board. In addition to his leadership roles with the AOA, Dr. Strosnider has served as a member of the Association of Osteopathic Medical Directors and Educators; the Society of Teachers of Family Medicine; the Medical Review Consultants Board of Directors; and the Kentucky Osteopathic Medical Association, KOMA, and was a past president of the Missouri Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, MAOPS.

Throughout his career, Dr. Strosnider has received numerous honors including the 2005 KOMA Physician of the Year Award and the 1993 MAOPS Medallion Award.

In September of 1996 Dr. Strosnider was appointed as the founding dean of the Pikeville College School of Osteopathic Medicine. The Pikeville College is the 19th college of osteopathic medicine in the United States. Its objective is to improve the delivery of healthcare to the people in the underserved areas of Appalachia. I have been very impressed with the progress the college has made in expanding access to healthcare in eastern Kentucky.

I thank Dr. Strosnider for his dedication and commitment to osteopathy and congratulate him on his new position. His devotion to medicine serves as an example to all citizens of the Commonwealth.●

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF COLUMBUS, NORTH DAKOTA

• Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize a community in North Dakota that will be celebrating its 100th anniversary. On July 7 to 9, the residents of Columbus will gather to celebrate their community's history and founding.

Columbus is a small but welcoming community located in the northwest corner of North Dakota. It was originally founded in 1903 but moved 6 miles